Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
1	Occum fine sandy loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of frequent flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is occasional. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.
2	Suncook loamy sand, occasionally flooded This nearly level, excessively drained soil is on floodplains. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 6 feet from January through April. Frost action potential is low. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from March to May.
4	Pootatuck fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded This nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are generally long and narrow and range from 3 to 20 acres, or they are somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November through April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from November through April.
5	Rippowam fine sandy loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and on low-bottoms of floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The high water table is between the surface and 1.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs between October and May. Frost action potential is high.
6	Saco mucky silt loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and low-bottoms of floodplains. The areas are long and narrow or somewhat oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly 1 percent or less. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The high water table is between the surface and .5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding from October through May. Frost action potential is high.
12A	Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
12B	Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
12C	Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
12E	Hinckley gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow or irregular. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
15	Searsport muck This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost potential is moderate.
22A	Colton loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
22B	Colton loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
22C	Colton loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
22E	Colton loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow or irregular. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
24A	Agawam very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
24B	Agawam very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low..
26A	Windsor loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
26B	Windsor loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
26C	Windsor loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
26E	Windsor loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
27A	Groveton very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
27B	Groveton very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectabgular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
27C	Groveton very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
27D	Groveton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This well drained soil is on terraces and glacial outwash plains. The areas are generally somewhat rectangular. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
28A	Madawaska fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.
29B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
35A	Champlain loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
35B	Champlain loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
35C	Champlain loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
35E	Champlain loamy fine sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
36A	Adams loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
36B	Adams loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
36C	Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
36E	Adams loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
42B	Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
43B	Canton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
43C	Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
43D	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
43E	Canton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
44B	Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
44C	Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
45B	Montauk fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
45C	Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
45D	Montauk fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
45E	Montauk fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
46B	Henniker fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
46C	Henniker fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
46D	Henniker fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
47B	Henniker fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
47C	Henniker fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
47D	Henniker fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
47E	Henniker fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

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49	Whitman muck, very stony These soils are in upland basins and in drainageways. They are very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet in these soils.
55B	Hermon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
55C	Hermon fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3percent of the soil surface.
55D	Hermon sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
55E	Hermon sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
56B	Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
56C	Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
56D	Becket fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
57B	Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
57C	Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
57D	Becket fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
57E	Becket fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
63E	Charlton fine sandy loam, 25 to 60 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
66B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
66C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
66D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
67B	Paxton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
67C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
67D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
67E	Paxton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
73B	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
73C	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
73D	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
76B	Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
76C	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
76D	Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
77B	Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
77C	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
77D	Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
77E	Marlow fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
97	Greenwood and Ossipee soils, ponded This unit consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils in marshes, beaver ponds, and along the borders of lakes, ponds, and major streams. The soils consist of moderately decayed organic material 16 inches to more than 51 inches thick. This unit is covered by shallow water most of the time. The areas are generally irregular in shape around lakes and ponds, oblong in beaver ponds, and long and narrow along stream channels. Slopes range from 0 to 1 percent.
100	Udorthents, Wet Substratum This unit consists of areas that have been filled or are areas of excavation. The areas are generally on outwash plains and stream terraces. Slopes range from 0 to 60 percent. Permeability is slow to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low to high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

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Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
101	Ondawa fine sandy loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of frequent flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is occasional. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.
102	Sunday loamy sand, occasionally flooded This nearly level, excessively drained soil is on flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 3 to 6 feet from January through April. Frost action potential is low. This soil is subject to occasional flooding. Flooding generally occurs from March to May.
104	Podunk fine sandy loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on flood plains. The areas are generally long and narrow and range from 3 to 20 acres, or they are somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November through April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs from November through April.
105	Rumney fine sandy loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and on low-bottoms of flood plains. The areas are long and narrow, or oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The high water table is between the surface and 1.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding. Flooding generally occurs between October and May. Frost action potential is high.
111B	Gloucester sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
111C	Gloucester sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Merrimack-Belknap Soil Survey Update

Non-Technical Soils Descriptions

DRAFT – Subject to Change

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
115	Scarboro muck This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost action potential is moderate.
125	Scarboro muck, very stony This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The areas are irregular, or are long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through July. Frost action potential is moderate.
129B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
129C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
141B	Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
141C	Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
141D	Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other oils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
141E	Hollis-Rock Outcrop-Chatfield complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Hollis soils, 25 percent Rock outcrop, 20 percent well drained, moderately deep Chatfield soils, and 15 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
142B	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
142C	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
143B	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
143C	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
143D	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
143E	Monadnock gravelly fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
161C	Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Tunbridge soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
161D	Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Tunbridge soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
161E	Lyman-Tunbridge-Rock Outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Lyman soils; 30 percent well drained, moderately deep to bedrock Tunbridge soils; 20 percent exposed bedrock; and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on steep sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregular and range from 10 to 600 acres. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
162B	Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
162C	Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
162D	Canaan-Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and ridges. They formed in glacial till. Canaan soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Berkshire soils are deep and well drained. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
166B	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
166C	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on crests of smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
166D	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes This moderately steep, well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 12 to 24 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
167B	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
167C	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on smooth sided hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The dense hardpan is at depths of 18 to 36 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. A seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 or 3.5 feet in March and April. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
167D	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of rounded hills of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
167E	Canterbury fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This steep to very steep well drained soil is on smooth convex sideslopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A perched seasonal high water table is at depths of 2 to 3.5 feet in March and April. The hardpan is at depths of 18 to 35 inches and limits the rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is moderate.
169B	Sunapee fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
169C	Sunapee fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
180B	Windsor-Hollis complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
180C	Windsor-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
180D	Windsor-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This map unit consists of Windsor soils and Hollis soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Windsor soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Hollis soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
190B	Adams-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
190C	Adams-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
190D	Adams-Lyman complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
190E	Adams-Lyman complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes This map unit consists of Adams soils and Lyman soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Adams soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Lyman soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
200	Udorthents, Refuse Substratum This unit consists of areas that have been filled. The fill material is sandy or loamy soil material. The areas filled are generally low spots on outwash plains, terraces, flood plains, and upland tills. The areas are generally in, or near urban centers. The thickness of the fill varies from 3 feet to over several feet. The areas are generally rectangular, or are irregularly shaped. Slopes are generally less than 3 percent, but range to 15 percent. Included in mapping are small areas of urban land that have the surface covered with asphalt, concrete, or buildings. Also included are small areas of non-soil material such as sawdust, bricks, boards, metals, glass, and other materials. A few areas have inclusions of cuts associated with the areas of fill.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
201	Ondawa fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded This nearly level, well drained soil is on floodplains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of occasional flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is rare. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.
214A	Naumburg sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes This poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular or oblong. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from December through April. Frost action potential is moderate.
220A	Colton Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
220B	Colton Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and terraces. Permeability is rapid to very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
220C	Colton Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This strongly sloping, excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash plains, kames, and terraces. The areas are generally irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
220E	Colton Variant fine sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes This moderately steep to very steep excessively drained soil is on glacial outwash escarpments, kames, and eskers. The areas are long and narrow, irregular, or are oblong. Permeability is rapid to very rapid in the solum and very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
226B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
226C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
226D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This well drained soil is on crests of hills and on plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover .5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. Seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is moderate.
245B	Hermon Variant sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3percent of the soil surface.
245C	Hermon Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
245D	Hermon Variant sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony These soils are on hills and mountains. They are well drained soils formed in sandy glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
250B	Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
250C	Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
250D	Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
250E	Chatfield-Hollis-Montauk complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes. This map unit consists of Chatfield, Hollis, and Montauk soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Chatfield soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Hollis soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Montauk soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Chatfield, 20 percent Hollis, 20 percent Montauk, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
269B	Sunapee Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
269C	Sunapee Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is along drainageways, in slight depressions of till plains, and on lower slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, long and narrow, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 15 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 3 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
290B	Champlain-Woodstock complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
290C	Champlain-Woodstock complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
290D	Champlain-Woodstock complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
290E	Champlain-Woodstock complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes This map unit consists of Champlain soils and Woodstock soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on choppy terraces that are underlain by bedrock. Champlain soils are deep, excessively drained, and make up about 50 percent of the unit. Woodstock soils have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches and make up about 30 percent of the map unit.
295	Greenwood mucky peat This nearly level very poorly drained soil is in depressions on outwash plains, terraces, glaciated uplands, and along borders to lakes, ponds, and streams. The areas are generally irregularly shaped. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than 1 percent. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. A high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 1 foot below the surface from September through June. Frost action potential is high.
299	Udorthents, smoothed This unit consists of areas that have been filled. The fill material is sandy or loamy soil material. The areas filled are generally low spots on outwash plains, terraces, flood plains, and upland tills. The areas are generally in, or near urban centers. The thickness of the fill varies from 3 feet to over several feet. The areas are generally rectangular, or are irregularly shaped. Slopes are generally less than 3 percent, but range to 15 percent. Included in mapping are small areas of urban land that have the surface covered with asphalt, concrete, or buildings. Also included are small areas of non-soil material such as sawdust, bricks, boards, metals, glass, and other materials. A few areas have inclusions of cuts associated with the areas of fill.
313	Deerfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes This nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is rapid in the subsurface and very rapid in the subsoil and substratum. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
314A	Pipestone sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes This nearly level poorly drained soil is in broad basins and drainageways of wide plains and in narrow drainageways between hills. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 4 to 150 acres in size. In most places, the soil surface has scattered low hummocks less than 1 foot in height. The depth to seasonal high water table is 0.5 to 1.5 feet and the depth to bedrock is 60 inches. Permeability is rapid. The available water capacity is low and the potential frost action is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
333B	Roundabout very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on stream terraces and within old glacial lake plains. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent. Permeability is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.
347A	Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony These nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils are in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 3 to 40 acres. This mapping unit is approximately 40 percent Lyme soils, 35 percent Moosilauke soils, and 25 percent other soils. The areas of this soil consist of Lyme soils or Moosilauke soils or both. These soils were mapped together because they have no major differences in use and management in the landscape pattern that they occur in within this map unit. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
347B	Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony These nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soils are in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 3 to 40 acres. This mapping unit is approximately 40 percent Lyme soils, 35 percent Moosilauke soils, and 25 percent other soils. The areas of this soil consist of Lyme soils or Moosilauke soils or both. These soils were mapped together because they have no major differences in use and management in the landscape pattern that they occur in within this map unit. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
378A	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
378B	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
378C	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave side slopes in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
379A	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
379B	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
379C	Dixfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
380B	Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
380C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
380D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
380E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Becket complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes This map unit consists of Tunbridge, Lyman, and Becket soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Tunbridge soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Lyman soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Becket soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Tunbridge, 20 percent Lyman, 20 percent Becket, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
395	Chocorua mucky peat This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions on outwash plains, terraces, and uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped, oblong, or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than one percent. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the organic layers and rapid to very rapid in the mineral substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The high water table is between a ponded depth of 1 foot above the surface and 0.5 feet below the surface from January to December. Frost action potential is high.
398	Quarries These are areas from which rock has been quarried.
399	Rock Outcrop This unit consists of areas of exposed bedrock. The areas are generally on the tops of mountains, or steep cliffs on mountainsides, in the glaciated uplands. The areas are irregularly shaped and range from 3 to 1,000 acres. The most extensive area of this unit is the higher slopes and peaks of major mountains in the survey area. Slopes range from 3 to 80 percent.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
400	Udorthents, Sandy This unit consists of excavation from which gravel or sand has been removed. The areas are mostly on outwash plains and stream terraces. The vegetation, if any exists, is generally drought tolerant plants that are sparsely populated. Slopes range mostly from 0 to 3 percent on the pit floor and 35 to 80 percent on the very steep sides of the pit. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface of the floor of the pit.
401	Occum fine sandy loam, occasionally flooded This nearly level, well drained soil is on flood plains. The areas are long and narrow, or somewhat rectangular. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent, but are dominantly less than 2 percent. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 4 to 6 feet from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate. Most of this soil has a hazard of occasional flooding. In some areas, however, the hazard of flooding is rare. These areas are subject to flooding generally from February through April.
406	Medomak mucky silt loam, frequently flooded This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and low-bottoms of flood plains. The areas are long and narrow or somewhat oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly 1 percent or less. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is greater than 5 feet. The high water table is between the surface and 0.5 feet from September through June. This soil is subject to frequent flooding from October through May. Frost action potential is high.
442B	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
442C	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This well drained soil is on plains and hilltops of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oval, or irregularly shaped. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
443B	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This gently sloping, well drained soil is on glaciated upland plains and hilltops. The areas are generally somewhat oval. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
443C	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This strongly sloping, well drained soil is on hilltops, sideslopes, and plains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
443D	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
443E	Chichester gravelly fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony This moderately steep, well drained soil is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or are oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at depths greater than 6 feet. Frost action potential is low.
446B	Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 150 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils.
447B	Scituate-Newfields complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills, on wide plains and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
447C	Scituate-Newfields complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This map unit consists of moderately well drained Scituate and Newfields soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They are on the lower sideslopes of hills, on wide plains and on low knolls. Areas are long and narrow or irregular in shape and range from 5 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 50 percent Scituate soils, 25 percent Newfields soils, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the soil surface.
458B	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This gently level, moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil, and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
458C	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on side slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
459A	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
459B	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
459C	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills, or on lower foot slopes, of glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
459D	Metacomet fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
461C	Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Millsite soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
461D	Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes This complex consists of moderately steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils, 30 percent well drained, moderately deep Millsite soils, 20 percent Rock outcrop, and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. Stones cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface.
461E	Woodstock-Millsite-Rock Outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes This complex consists of steep and very steep soils and areas of exposed bedrock in such an intricate pattern on the landscape that it was not practical to map them separately. The complex is about 40 percent somewhat excessively drained, shallow to bedrock Woodstock soils; 30 percent well drained, moderately deep to bedrock Millsite soils; 20 percent exposed bedrock; and 10 percent other soils. This complex is on steep sideslopes of hills and mountains of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregular and range from 10 to 600 acres. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
478A	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
478B	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
478C	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on concave lower foot slopes, and on broad crests of smooth landforms in the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally somewhat oblong. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the firm, compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 28 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
479A	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
479B	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
479C	Dixfield Variant fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on broad crests, concave lower foot slopes, and along drainageways of smooth landforms of the glaciated uplands. The areas are oblong, long and narrow, or are irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow to moderately slow in the compacted substratum or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. The depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 18 to 32 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
480B	Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
480C	Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
480D	Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
480E	Millsite-Woodstock-Henniker complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes This map unit consists of Millsite, Woodstock, and Henniker soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. They formed in glacial till on hills, ridges, and mountains. Millsite soils are well drained and have bedrock at a depth of 20 to 40 inches. Woodstock soils are somewhat excessively drained and have bedrock at a depth of 10 to 20 inches. Henniker soils are well drained and have a depth to bedrock of more than five feet. This map unit is about 35 percent Millsite, 20 percent Woodstock, 20 percent Henniker, and 25 percent other soils. Stones cover 0.01 to 3 percent of the surface.
495	Ossipee mucky peat This nearly level, very poorly drained soil is in depressions and drainageways of the uplands, and on outwash plains, terraces and lake plains. The areas are long and narrow, oblong, or irregularly shaped. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent, but are dominantly less than one percent. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid in the organic layers and moderately slow to moderate in the mineral substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The high water table is between a ponded depth of one foot above the surface and 0.5 feet below the surface from January to December. Frost action potential is high.
498	Urban Land-Pootatuck complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes This map unit consists of Urban land and gently sloping Pootatuck soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on flood plains that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 55 percent Urban land, 25 percent Pootatuck soils, and 20 percent other soils.
500	Udorthents, Loamy This unit consists of excavation from which gravel or sand has been removed. The areas are mostly on outwash plains and stream terraces. The vegetation, if any exists, is generally drought tolerant plants that are sparsely populated. Slopes range mostly from 0 to 3 percent on the pit floor and 35 to 80 percent on the very steep sides of the pit. Permeability is rapid or very rapid. Available water capacity is very low. Depth to bedrock is generally more than 5 feet. The depth to the seasonal high water table is quite variable, but is often near the surface of the floor of the pit.
513A	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.
513B	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
532B	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.
532C	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is in slightly concave depressional areas of outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are somewhat oval or irregular. Permeability is moderately rapid in the solum and rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, from November to April. Frost action potential is moderate.
533	Raynham silt loam This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on stream terraces and within old glacial lake plains. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or are oblong. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderate in the surface layer and subsoil, and slow in the substratum. Available water capacity is high. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between a depth of 0.5 to 2 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.
538A	Squamscott fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes This nearly level poorly drained soil is in drainageways and on broad low-lying plains. Areas are irregular in shape and range from 4 to 150 acres in size. The soil surface has one foot high hummocks scattered throughout the map unit. The depth to seasonal high water table is 0.5 to 1.5 feet and depth to bedrock is 60 inches. Permeability is rapid to moderately slow. The available water capacity and potential frost action is high.
547A	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level, poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular in shape or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderately rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.
547B	Walpole very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level, poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. The areas are generally irregular in shape, or long and narrow. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent. Permeability is moderately rapid to very rapid in the substratum. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
549	Peacham muck, very stony These soils are in upland basins and in drainageways. They are very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till. Depth to bedrock is more than five feet in these soils. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area.
558B	Skerry fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes This gently level, moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
558C	Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally oblong. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
559A	Skerry fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
559B	Skerry fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of the glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
559C	Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad rounded hills or on lower foot slopes of glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped, or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
559D	Skerry fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony This moderately well drained soil is on crests of broad glaciated uplands. The areas are generally irregularly shaped or oblong. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the surface and subsoil and slow to moderately slow in the firm compacted substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2.5 feet from November to May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 35 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
598	Windsor-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes These are areas of urban development on outwash plains and terraces. Windsor soils formed in sandy glacial outwash. They are excessively drained and make up about 45 percent of the map unit. Areas of urban land consist of roof tops, pavement, and other impervious surfaces. They make up about 35 percent of the area.
613	Croghan fine sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes This nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on glacial outwash plains and stream terraces. Permeability is rapid in the subsurface and very rapid in the subsoil and substratum. Available water capacity is low. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is at a depth of 1.5 to 2 feet from November to May. Frost action potential is moderate.
647A	Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
647B	Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
657A	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.

Map Symbol	*Soil Name and Description*
657B	Ridgebury very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony This nearly level to gently sloping, poorly to somewhat poorly drained soil is in depressions and along drainageways of the glaciated uplands. The areas are somewhat oblong, long and narrow, or irregularly shaped. Stones averaging 20 inches in diameter are 10 to 50 feet apart and cover 0.5 to 3 percent of the surface area. Permeability is moderate in the subsurface layer and subsoil and slow in the substratum, or hardpan. Available water capacity is moderate. Depth to bedrock is more than 5 feet. The seasonal high water table is between the surface and a depth of 1.5 feet from November through May. The hardpan is at a depth of 15 to 30 inches and limits rooting depth of plants. Frost action potential is high.
680	Henniker-Urban Land complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Henniker soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glaciated uplands that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Henniker, 40 percent Urban land soils, and 15 percent other soils.
689	Adams-Urban Land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes This map unit consists of Adams soils and Urban land that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on glacial outwash plains and terraces that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots, and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 6 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 45 percent Adams, 40 percent Urban land, and 15 percent other soils.
699	Urban Land These areas consist of land that is covered by streets, parking lots and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 4 to 250 acres in size. Inclusions make up 15 percent or less of the map unit. These inclusions are areas of soil scattered throughout the unit.
799	Urban Land-Canton complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes This map unit consists of Urban land and gently sloping Canton soils that are so intermingled that it was not practical to map them separately. These areas are on broad plains and low hills that have been partially covered by streets, parking lots and buildings. They are rectangular or irregular in shape and range from 4 to 250 acres in size. This map unit is about 55 percent Urban land, 20 percent Canton soils, and 25 percent other soils.